

## Arafat arrives in East Berlin

BERLIN, March 10 (AP). — Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat arrived in East Berlin today after a visit to Moscow and a new condemnation of Egyptian peace efforts in the Middle East. Mr. Arafat was invited by the Central Committee of East German's governing Socialist Unity Party, the state news agency ADN said. No details of Mr. Arafat's business in the city were disclosed. In a Soviet interview before departing Moscow Mr. Arafat said "our opinions coincided on all points discussed" in his talks with President Leonid Brezhnev yesterday. Mr. Arafat, who began his Moscow trip on Monday, followed other Arab rejection front leaders in visiting Moscow in recent weeks.

# JORDAN TIMES

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## 21 congressmen protest plane sales

WASHINGTON, March 10 (R). — Twenty-one key congressmen -- a majority on the house of Representatives International Relations Committee -- urged President Carter today to think again about his plan to sell 60 F-15 advanced fighters to Saudi Arabia and 50 F-5E fighter-bombers to Egypt. In a letter to the president, the congressmen said the sale could damage peace negotiations. A spokesman for the group said that, as of now, he believed all 21 signers would vote to block the sale, on which the administration faces a tough fight with Israeli supporters. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has warned that if Congress blocks sales to the two Arab countries, the administration will halt the sale of 75 F-16 and 15 F-15 warplanes to Israel.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Carter: Israeli refusal to withdraw from West Bank would be a serious blow to Mideast peace

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Agencies). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter cautioned Israel yesterday that refusal to withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan river "would be a very serious blow to prospects for peace" in the Middle East.

Mr. Carter told a news conference he does not intend to "pressure" Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin when he is here next week for talks.

But he said Mr. Begin would be in "complete reversal" or previous Israeli government's position if he continues to maintain that a withdrawal is not required under United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Until now, Mr. Carter said, there was "practically no equivocation" about application of the 1967 and 1973 resolutions to the West Bank.

In a session Tuesday with members of his Likud Party and in a speech Wednesday to the Knesset, Mr. Begin declared Israel was entitled

to its own interpretation of the U.N. resolutions.

Mr. Carter sharply disagreed.

"For any nation now to reject the application of Resolution 242 to the occupied territories, including the West Bank, Sinai, and the Golan Heights would be a serious blow to the prospects of peace in the Middle East" he said.

Observers saw Mr. Begin as being on notice that a U.S. call for at least a partial Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank will be a key item in his talks with President Carter.

Assessing overall Middle East peace prospects, Mr. Carter said "the situation has deteriorated to some degree" since President Anwar Sadat visited Jerusalem last November.

He said he would convey Mr. Sadat's position regarding the stalled negotiations to Mr. Begin, "perhaps a little more effectively" than his diplomatic emissaries.

Following are the sections of President Carter's news conference relating to the Middle East.

**Question:** Mr. President, on the Middle East, the State Department today reaffirmed that U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 remains in our view the bedrock of our efforts to bring peace to that area and more or less served notice on the Israeli government not to take any decision to renounce that. Could you state for us what your understanding of our interpretation of Security Council Resolution 242 is and what your understanding of the Israeli position on this is?

**President Carter:** Well, United Nations Resolution 242 was passed about ten years ago. Since then, it has been endorsed with practically no equivocation by our own country, by the entire international community, by the Israeli government, and by the Arab countries who border on Israel. It calls for the withdrawal of Israel from territories occupied in the 1967 war. It calls for the restoration of security of Israel behind recognised and defensible borders. And this has been the basis on which all of our efforts since I have been in office, and also my predecessors' efforts have been based.

For any nation now to reject the application of 242 to the occupied territories, including the West Bank, the Sinai, the Golan Heights, would be a very serious blow to the prospect of peace in the Middle East.

In addition to the principles that I have described to you, we have also been working with complete commitment and with some substantial success, particularly in the case of Egypt, to ensure that Israel will not only be blessed with a cessation of hostilities, but also with a full restoration of peace, open borders, diplomatic relations, free trade, exchange of tourism and students and cultural exchanges. This is a prospect that we still have. But the abandonment of United Nations Resolution 242 as it applies to the West Bank and other occupied territories would be a very serious blow to the prospects of peace and a complete reversal of the policy of the Israeli government and other governments in the area.

**Question:** Mr. President, have you given thought to abolishing the job of liaison with the Jewish community? **President Carter:** No. We have many members of our administration who work directly with Jewish Americans who are interested particularly in the Middle East and other similar matters.

the Israeli air force compared to their neighbours is maintained, and at the same time, it reconfirms our own relationship with the moderate Arab leaders and nations for the future to ensure that peace can be and will be maintained in the Middle East.

**Question:** Mr. Carter, on the same subject, we have seen reports in recent days from the Middle East from both Cairo and Jerusalem that in effect President Sadat's initiative has come to an end, that it has come around. We also see reports from Jerusalem that ministers in the Israeli government have decided that there is no deal to be made at this time. Could you give us your assessment of where this stands and where you think it is going to go?

**President Carter:** Well, as is the case in the White House and in the Congress, and in the United States, there is a difference in Israel, a very heated debate in prospect and already in progress about what should be done to bring peace in the Middle East.

There are obviously differences also between nations, between Egypt and Israel, between Israel and their other neighbours. So I would say that in comparison to the situation a year ago, the prospects for comprehensive peace in the Middle East are quite good. We would hope that there could be an immediate resolution of all the differences. That is not immediately in prospect.

Prime Minister Begin will be coming to visit with me this coming week. I know him very well. I have met with him twice before. He is a very strong advocate, a very dedicated advocate of the position of the Israeli government. He is a forceful and outspoken person. I am sure after our meeting, we will at least understand each other better.

I hope we can move another step toward peace. I had an equivalent opportunity this year to meet and to have long discussions with President Sadat. There are still differences between them -- relatively minor differences in the Sinai, more major strategic kinds of differences involving the Palestinian question and the implementation of U.N. 242. So we have got a long way to go.

It is a difficult question that has been one of the most challenging, I guess, in the last 30 years for the world, to bring about peace in the Middle East. But I am not discouraged about it. We are going to stick with it. And even if it takes a lot of time and much abuse and much debate and many differences expressed by all public officials, I intend to stay with it and I believe the American people are deeply committed to two things. One is the security of Israel under any circumstances, and secondly, the achievement of comprehensive peace.

**Question:** Mr. President, Mark Siegel, one of your aides, quit today and you accepted his resignation with regret. He cited as his reason differences with your Middle East policy.

His resignation, to many, symbolised the split in the American and Jewish community over the internal debate that is going on over our Middle East policy. And with Begin coming, I wonder if you could tell us what differences there are between the two of us, what your position will be on these differences, and a comment on the report that you are going to pressure him to make significant concessions?

**President Carter:** I don't have any intention to pressure Prime Minister Begin. I don't have any desire to do it and couldn't if I wanted to. He is a very strong and independent person -- representing a strong and independent nation. Our role has been that of an intermediary. And one of the most pleasant respites that I have had since I have been in office was the brief time Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat were negotiating directly and I was out of the role of carrying messages back and forth.

This is, however, a situation that has now deteriorated to some degree since President Sadat went to Jerusalem. Both the military and the political talks are now interrupted -- we hope temporarily.

One of the things I will be doing is to repeat to Prime Minister Begin personally the request and the negotiating positions of President Sadat and we have tried to do this through our ambassadors and through our negotiators. Mr. Ahterion, in the Middle East and I think perhaps I can do it perhaps a little more effectively.

But the differences that exist between them are well known. In the Sinai, as I said, they are relatively easy to resolve. The Jewish settlements, the placement of Egyptian forces in the Sinai and some continuation of Israeli control over some airfields or aerodromes and the rapidly with which Israel would withdraw from the Sinai itself.

In the West Bank, Gaza Strip, this involves implementation of U.N. Resolution 242 and some resolution of the Palestinian question. We do not and never have favoured an independent Palestinian nation. And within that bound of constraint, how to give the Palestinians who live in the West Bank-Gaza Strip some voice in the determination of their own future, is an issue still unresolved.

That outlines very briefly the situation that we presently are in.

**Question:** Mr. President, to come back to the Dr. Siegel

resignation, Dr. Siegel, as I understand it, resigned for two reasons: one, he was being asked to defend administration policy in the Middle East; and two, he was unable to effect the decision-making process within the White House.

Does his resignation cause you to have any doubts about his not being able to have played a more prominent role in forming that policy? And two, does it cause you to wonder about the entire decision-making process on the Middle East within the White House and its future implications?

**President Carter:** The answer to both your questions is no. Mark Siegel is a fine young man and an excellent employee and he has done his job well in the White House, dealing with one of the most difficult issues that I have had to face as president, an issue on which there is sharp disagreement in the White House, sometimes disagreements between myself and the secretary of state or myself and the secretary of defence or myself and the national security advisor or myself and my own staff.

But we resolve those differences as best we can harmoniously. When there is continued disharmony, I make the final decision about the administration policy. But this is an issue that is almost inherently a subject for dispute and disagreement.

As I pointed out earlier, there is a sharp public dispute in the Israeli cabinet itself, not limited to a difference between parties in Israel. And obviously there are sharp disputes between Israel and her neighbours. But I think we are now addressing these difficult but crucial issues which are easier, politically speaking, to leave alone in a proper fashion.

We are not trying to impose our will on anyone. But I have to say that within the White House, when there is a continuing disagreement, that I make the final decision. That is what I was elected to do. I think that Mark Siegel has had a strong input in his conversations and negotiating sessions with the vice president, with Hamilton Jordan, with Dr. Brzezinski, and on occasion with me, not very often directly with me. But he has a perfect right to decide whether or not he prefers to continue performing that service. To explain the administration positions to very interested American Jewish groups has been a difficult task for me as well as him.

And I honour his right to make that decision. I don't think that we have a breakdown in communications and consultations within the White House. And after constant reconsideration, I believe that our policy on the Middle East is the proper one.



Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit (seated, right) and Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis (to his left) appear to be in a jovial mood as they speak to reporters Friday in Montreux, Switzerland, where they are meeting to overcome the long-standing tension between their two countries -- see story on page 6. (AP wirephoto)

## Begin's political fortunes at lowest ebb as bright hopes for peace die down to a flicker

TEL AVIV, March 10 (R). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's mission to Washington next week, with all its promise of diplomatic fireworks, comes at the Israeli leader's lowest ebb in political fortune since gaining office last May.

His cabinet is rent with feuding, the prospect of a peace agreement which shone so brightly four months ago is reduced to a flicker and the Israeli economy is doing badly.

On top of this, as diplomats point out, Mr. Begin's conduct of foreign policy has led him into open collision with Israel's one indispensable ally, the United States.

Barring a dramatic revision of Mr. Begin's views -- highly unlikely on past form -- the meetings with President Carter look certain to provide a spirited clash on three key issues.

Most important seems to be the argument lately advanced by Mr. Begin that the call for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands as set out in United Nations Resolution 242 need not necessarily apply to the West Bank of the River Jordan or to the Gaza Strip.

Only yesterday President Carter reiterated his conviction that Resolution 242 must mean at least some Israeli withdrawal on all three affected fronts -- from the West Bank, Gaza, from the Sinai desert and from the Golan Heights.

So far Mr. Begin has adamantly refused to entertain any thought of handing back the West Bank to foreign control, saying it would clear the way for a hostile strike against Israel's main population centres.

The second and related issue in dispute is the future of the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians. Mr. Begin has refused to offer them anything more than limited self-rule under Israeli military control. The United States says the Palestinians must have the right "to participate in the determination of their own future."

Thirdly comes the question of Jewish settlement on Arab land, which the United States brands as illegal and an obstacle to peace. Mr. Begin says that not only is such settlement vital for Israel's security but that it received divine sanction in the Bible.

The first two of these issues, Israeli withdrawal and Palestinian self-determination, have resisted all efforts of U.S. roving envoy Alfred Ahterion to devise wording for inclusion in a declaration of peace principles mutually acceptable to Israel and Egypt.

In recent weeks U.S. diplomats have shown interest in aiming for an interim settlement on the Palestinian issue. This would involve adopting Mr. Begin's self-rule plan for a trial period of five years, to be followed by a referendum.

U.S. officials believe such a referendum should be confined to three choices -- bringing Jordanian sovereignty to the West Bank, accepting Israeli sovereignty, or continuing Israeli self-rule with the question of sovereignty remaining in abeyance.

Israelis object that such a referendum would leave the way open either for a popular boycott or a write-in vote-favoured

uring an independent Palestinian state. The United States shares, to some degree, Israel's opposition to creation of an independent Palestine which might become a centre of Soviet influence.

The settlement issue, although not directly discussed in Mr. Ahterion's shuttle negotiations, affected the general atmosphere, as one U.S. diplomat put it.

The issue erupted vividly earlier in the week when Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, in the United States for military talks, telephoned home to insist that Mr. Begin should halt all new settlement development. Mr. Begin, to the surprise of many politicians, promptly complied.

Weizman's star rises

In addition to illustrating the split that exists in the cabinet, this incident underlined the growing emergence of Mr. Weizman as a political stalwart of possible prime ministerial stature.

Until he went to Egypt for peace negotiations, Mr. Weizman had been widely regarded as a political lightweight, overlord of high living. But his crisp negotiating style and grasp of practicalities, earned him the respect first of President Anwar Sadat, and next of U.S. diplomats.

It was on the recommendation of these diplomats, informed sources said, that President Carter invited Mr. Weizman to meet him in what was regarded as a distinct departure from protocol.

One foreign diplomat said: "When Mr. Begin fell ill last autumn, everybody complained there was no obvious successor. That is certainly not the case now."

The Begin policies have lately come in for increasing press criticism. The Labour opposition, uncertain of its ground while peace prospects looked promising, is recovering confidence and mounting a concerted on Mr. Begin's attitude to Resolution 242.

Is the U.S. waiting for a change in leadership?

Politicians admit they are beginning to take bets on a crumbling of the Likud-led coalition later in the year. But few venture to predict what alternative lineup might emerge.

Despite the potential acrimony, few diplomats expect the Washington talks will bring a decisive rift.

However great the disagreement, informed sources say, some semblance of continued dialogue must be preserved. Neither Israel, the United States nor Egypt are thought able to contemplate a total collapse in the peace process which began with Mr. Sadat's November visit to Jerusalem.

th or two before laying down its compromise.

This would give the heat of discussion time to cool and, in view of the current political drift here, might even give time for a change in complexion of the Israeli leadership.

"A month is a long time in anybody's politics," said one source. "But here it is too murky to see even two weeks ahead."

## Ethiopia rejects ceasefire

ROME, March 10 (R). — Ethiopia tonight rejected a ceasefire agreement with Somalia and said the only solution to their conflict was for Somalia to renounce once and for all its claims on Ethiopian territory.

See Eritreans rush to unite: Page 6

A spokesman for the Ethiopian embassy here said in a statement that the minimum conditions for the establishment of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and a lasting solution to the border dispute were:

"1. That Somalia publicly states that it is renouncing forthwith and once and for all its claims over the territories of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti.

"2. That Somalia publicly commits itself to never again interfere in Ethiopia's internal affairs.

"3. That Somalia confirms to the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations that it recognises the international border between Ethiopia and Somalia and respects the territorial integrity of Ethiopia."

## U.N. truce observers shot and robbed in south Lebanon

TEL AVIV, March 10 (AP). — A United Nations truce observer in southern Lebanon was wounded when caught in crossfire and a U.N. observation post was robbed twice recently by Lebanese rightist fighters, a U.N. spokesman announced today.

Two U.N. vehicles were destroyed and other equipment and personal belongings of the multinational truce observers were stolen in the incidents, according to the spokesman at the Jerusalem headquarters of the U.N. peacekeeping forces in the Middle East.

The statement pointed out the hazards the unarmed truce observers face in southern Lebanon, where sporadic fighting continues between the Israeli-backed rightists and an alliance of Palestinians and leftists. Numerous similar incidents have been reported from the U.N. posts, which are dotted along the Israel-Lebanon border.

Western Union International, Inc.

WUI DIAL 007 FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE

We have been advised that on February 25, 1978 the following number changes will take place in the city of Gdansk in Poland.

Old number series  
051XXX

New number series  
0512XXX

The new telex numbers are marked by one asterisk in the 1977 Polish telex directory WUI - telephone - telex - data - around the world



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## Take your seats; the show is about to begin

It is no coincidence that two of the Arab World's most "moderate" leaders, His Majesty King Hussein and President Sadat of Egypt, have called this week for the United States to play a more active role in the search for a Middle East peace, at a time when the Israelis are moving farther and farther away from the few areas where there has been universal agreement on the requirements of a real peace, such as Resolution 242.

There is a clear disenchantment in the Arab World with the lack of either the willingness or ability of the United States to play a successful mediating role, and this is due almost solely to the hardening Israeli position. While it is necessary always to let the Americans know what is expected of them, we suggest it is more important now -- at this latest critical juncture -- to look ahead into the future and see what happens if the American mediation effort falls flat on its face, as it appears to be doing.

While Israel and the United States can sit back and be relatively sure that a major Middle East war will not erupt again in the coming year or two -- because of technical and political disarray in the Arab World -- that assurance cannot be projected very much further into the future. The collapse of the Sadat initiative will surely act to galvanise anti-Western feelings and forces in the entire Middle East, and we may see another one of those major, collective shifts in the political leanings of the leading Arab states, but this time away from the West, instead of towards the West, as happened after the 1973 war.

There is tremendous disappointment in the Arab World today with the role of the United States as a mediator. It is difficult to mediate between parties when one of the parties is no more than your client state stuffed full of guns and pumped up annually with billions of dollars in economic aid. This stultifying contradiction has now come to the fore as never before, and the Arabs will be watching next week's meetings between President Carter and Israeli Premier Begin very closely, to see who dictates what to whom. We may be on the verge of one of history's most grotesque farces.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

After three months of desultory talks between Egypt and Israel with the United States acting as mediator at the later stages, it became obvious that Israel did not change its hardline attitude aimed at keeping the usurped land and compelling the Arabs to "grant" it security at the same time. AL DUSTOUR said in an editorial Friday.

It says this outcome has its own causes which the Arabs ought not overlook:

1 — The Israeli mentality insisting on exploiting the Israeli aggression of 1967. This mentality is still captive to the Talmudian aspirations.

2 — Disturbance of the balance of power between Israel and the Arabs resulting from Israel's military superiority which the U.S. ensured for it. This led to further Israeli obduracy and arrogance.

3 — Confining the American role to that of pure mediation. Such a role, the newspaper thinks, might have been justified if the U.S. was a neutral country in the region.

But on the contrary, the U.S., as all know, is Israel's "strategic ally" who guarantees for it the military preponderance and provides it with economic and political support.

Thus, the "mediation" became a sort of "escape" from the real role which the U.S. ought to exercise, that is, direct pressure on Israel, in the sense that America was responsible for the balance of power it built up in the region which made Israel irresponsible to the call of a just and honourable peace.

Taking a similar view AL RAY' sees no positive results coming out of Menachem Begin's impending visit to Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter. The newspaper says that despite the fact that American-Israeli differences have reached their peak, yet, according to political observers, the U.S. administration will try to "temporise" with the acuteness of Israel's uncompromising attitude, in a bid to reduce the pressure of the Zionist lobbies on President Carter.

### THE AMERICAN WOMEN OF AMMAN

Will meet on

Monday, March 13th, at 10:00 a.m.

at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel

Exhibit and demonstration of American Crafts.

# University of Jordan Library, rated nation's best, serves whole community

**Text and photos  
By Marianne Pearson  
Special to the Jordan Times**

The best library in Jordan, according to a U.N. expert on libraries, Eric de Groler, is that of the University of Jordan.

"In fact," he said, "it is a very good library compared with college and university libraries anywhere."

Because of the strength of its holdings, there is talk of its being designated the national library of Jordan. From a standpoint of economy, the idea appeals to its director, Dr. Kamil Asali. To carry out responsibilities as a national library it would need additional financial support, but the savings to the government would be enormous.

Its building cost about \$1 million in 1972, and today would cost twice as much. In any event, within the next three years a new three-storey annex will be required to house its growing collections and this must grow to eight stories within the next ten years. Another problem would not be exacerbated, that of the acute shortage of trained librarians.

### Large collection

The book collection is large -- 200,000 volumes, increasing at the rate of 20,000 a year. The Library subscribes to 2,000 periodicals, a problem, Dr. Asali feels, because of the limited use made of many and their great expense. Presently a study is being made: slips are attached to the latest issues and readers requested to check the ones they use. Dr. Asali is not interested in size for its own sake.

The Library does try to add three copies of all new Jordanian publications. Hashemite Hall, a reading room decorated in Arabic style, houses the University Library's extensive national collection.

The Library is the official U.N. depository library in Jordan. It has all the official publications dating back to 1970, as well as those of a number of its large specialised agencies -- FAO, WHO, World Bank, and expects to add UNESCO soon.

There is a large collection of doctoral and masters theses, most of them on microfilm. This includes all the masters dissertations done at the Uni-

versity and a large number of the doctoral theses of faculty members.

The Library is equipped to process microfilm as well as use it. It has microfilmed Jordanian newspapers of historic interest, for example, "Al Jazeera" which was published between 1933 and 1951. All issues of the government, Official Gazette are kept on microfilm. There is an exchange programme of microfilmed publications with foreign countries.

A popular service is the photocopying facilities, which requires two staff members. Students find it a bargain at 30 fils a page.

### Exchange programme

The Gift and Exchange programme involves about 200 institutions outside of Jordan, about half in Arab countries and the others reaching from the USSR to the U.S. Lists of publications for exchange are sent to them and received from them. Remarkably this was formerly the work of one staff member, but he now has an assistant to deal with exchange of surplus periodicals.

The Library is sometimes the recipient of whole private libraries: everything that comes in must be scrutinised. Duplicates are donated to small libraries which request help in improving their collections -- libraries of schools, clubs, government departments, companies.

Two years ago an "open shelf" system was inaugurated which, because study space was made available in the book stacks, turned the entire library into a reading room. The Library has seating space for about 700 readers. There are also five reading rooms, for convenience, in various faculties. In the main Library building there are six specialised reading rooms: Reference, Foreign periodicals, Arabic periodicals, Hashemite Hall, U.N. documents and Reserved shelf.

Processing of books is centralised. The card catalogue indicates locations of all books, including those which are in the faculties. A little over half of the collection is in English and most of the rest in Arabic.

A daily average of 800 books are checked out, with over 3,000 readers using the Library daily. Seventy members of the staff are full-time, about 30 having received some sort of training. Like Universities the world over it has its share of student help: about 60 students work as their schedules permit. Wages are 250 fils an hour.

The Library is the easiest-to-find building within the University grounds, being the first one inside its main gate. It is open 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., except Thursdays when it is open in the morning only and Fridays when it is closed.

Library policy is liberal -- anyone is free to use it. Free identity cards are issued to institutions. Other outsiders may have borrowers' privileges for payment of a JD 3 fee yearly. There are only 157 such subscribers now.

Dr. Asali feels the reading habit will eventually come to Jordan. "There are beautiful villas in Amman without books. A new book by a Jordanian author will usually sell no more than 100 copies a year. In industrial countries people must read to survive -- then they read for enjoyment. As the country develops, the reading habit will develop too."



This machine which produces microfilm copies of books and newspapers is the only one of its kind in the country. Darkroom curtain shows at the upper right.



At the Library's Exhibition Hall exhibitions are frequently held. This is a display of Islamic books and models of significant things in Islamic history.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

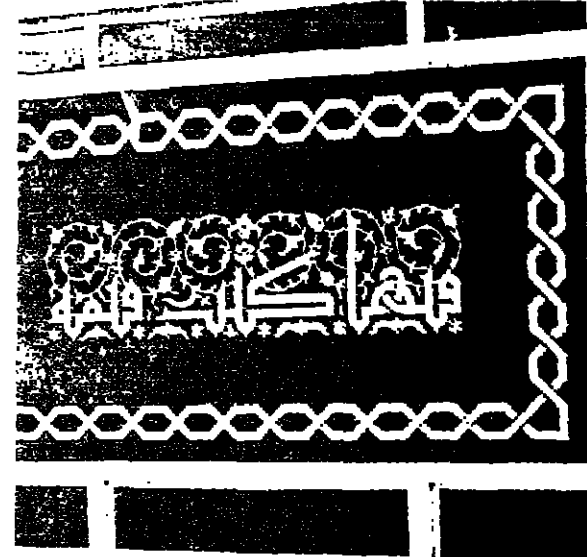
In view of the great public interest in the university books exhibition, and to give an opportunity to those who were unable to visit the exhibition held last week at the University of Jordan's Library.

The Longman Penguin Arab World Centre announces the extension of the exhibition until Sunday, March 12, 1978.

Books may be bought on the spot, and applications may be made either directly in the exhibition or through the Amman Library, Jabal Amman, New Insurance Building, Third Circle.



Dr. Kamil Asali looks at one of the books from the Library's "strong room," where books difficult or impossible to replace are kept under lock and key.



A phrase from the Koran, the mosaic inscription at the University of Jordan's Library says "Containing correct books." The street is reflected by the glass doors.



The card catalogue is the key to the location of all the books, in the stacks or specialised reading rooms.



A library assistant makes certain books are properly checked out before they leave the library. The inscription says "God, increase my knowledge."



A student reads an Arabic manuscript on microfilm. The machine in the background can make photocopies of microfilmed pages.



The Library's collection of materials on Jordan is kept in Hashemite Hall, decorated in the Arabic style.

## PERSPECTIVE

Women's Magazine of Jordan

is on sale at all leading

bookshops and supermarkets

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Korean Art

Continuing today, and on display till Sunday, an exhibition of North Korean Art is showing at the Palace of Culture, Hussein Youth City. The variety of works include portraits in silk thread, photographs, various handicrafts and books and stamps.

### Arabic Theatre

The Young Moslem Women's Association is presenting an Arabic comedy entitled "The Witness Who Saw Nothing" at the Palace of Culture. The play runs until Sunday with performances starting at 8:00 daily.

### Archaeology Lecture

The French Cultural Centre is presenting a lecture by Dr. Hank J. Franken entitled "Explanations of the Old Testament and Biblical Archaeology" at the Centre on Jabal Luweibdeh at 5:30. Dr. Franken is the director of the Institute of Palestinian Archaeology, and the lecture is being sponsored jointly by the Department of Antiquities.

### Book Exhibition

An exhibition of university books by Longman Penguin Arab World Centre is open to the public in the University of Jordan Library from 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Sunday is the last day.

## Cinema critics wanted

The Jordan Times is looking for a qualified film critic to review films that are screened in Amman, both in the commercial cinemas as well as the cultural centres. We would like someone with previous experience in writing film reviews, and a proven expertise in the field of cinema and the performing arts in general. The position would probably involve writing one or two reviews per month, perhaps increasing to three or four per month with time. Interested persons who have the above qualifications and are interested in writing reviews for the Jordan Times should contact Mr. Khouri by telephone at the Jordan Times, at 67171, any time between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 5:00 - 8:00 p.m.

### INVITATION TENDER

#### DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SECURITY HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

The Directorate of Public Security announces an International tender for the supply and installation of machines, equipment and instruments necessary for the Vocational and Industrial modules of the new Correctional Centre being constructed in Swaga, Jordan.

The tender further calls for a (1) year period of maintenance as well as training of the supervisors of the various modules. Furthermore, the condition of tender call for a minimum of (3) years term finance.

The tender can be acquired for the non-refundable sum of JD 150.

Tenderers may learn further details before acquiring the tender at the office of The Secretary of the Tender board.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes before 10:30 a.m. of Sunday dated June 7, 1978.

The tender must contain a bank guarantee equal to three per cent of the tender value.

## Goals and action in Jordan's football league matches



Jordan's local football teams, all fully amateur, are near the end of their league fixtures in the current season.

Al Jeel (Generation) of Amman is leading the six member First Division followed by Al Faysali also of Amman.

Interestingly, professionalism in football is banned by law in Jordan so none of the players are paid for their efforts.

On Friday Al Hussein team from Irbid drew with home team Al Ahli, 1-1, in a closely fought match at Al Hussein Youth City stadium in Amman.

In the picture at left, an Al Hussein forward heads the ball out of play, effectively stopping the Al Ahli attack but, below, Al Hussein's goalkeeper, Sultan Mandeel fails to stop a powerful shot by Al Ahli's Jameel Abdul Muzem (out of picture).

## National News Roundup

### Aqaba Free Zone will include cold stores

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). — The Administrative Council of the Free Zones Institution, in its meeting this week decided to build cold stores on the additional area assigned to the Aqaba Free Zone by the Aqaba Municipal Organisation Committee. The Council, presided over by Minister of Finance Dr. Mohammad Dabbas, also decided to rent parts of the free zone to local and foreign companies.

### Brain-drain delegation returns

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). — Jordan's delegation to the United Nations "governmental expert group meeting on the reverse transfer of technology" (brain drain), which was held in Geneva at the end of February returned here yesterday. Secretary General of the National Planning Council Dr. Taysir Abdul Jabbar, who led the delegation said the committee adopted a recommendation to deal with brain drain, and carry out further study for a proposal to set up an International Labour Compensatory Facility to benefit manpower exporting countries. Dr. Abdul Jabbar was elected representative of the developing countries to conduct discussions with the advanced nations with the aim of reaching recommendations for solving the problem of brain drain. The Under-Secretary of the Labour Ministry, Dr. Jawad Al Anani took part in the committee meeting as a member of Jordan's delegation.

### Talhouni leaves for Cairo

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni will be leaving tomorrow (Saturday) for Cairo on a several-day visit for talks with the chairman of the African Parliamentary Council and speakers of African parliaments.

### Cairo fair opens

CAIRO, March 10 (JNA). — The eleventh Cairo International Fair will open tomorrow (Saturday). Thirty-seven countries, including Jordan, are taking part in this year's exhibition. Jordan's pavilion contains exhibits from the textile industry, ceramics, medicines, foodstuffs, prefabricated houses and other industrial products. The Egyptian Prime Minister, Mamdouh Salem will open the fair, representing President Anwar Sadat.

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Contact P.O. Box 595, Amman.

## Absurdity's loophole

By Bassam Bishuti

## Zimbabwe -- warts and all

Last week's agreement on an "internal" settlement to the Rhodesian problem provides an interesting example of wily politics. As always with these things one cannot prove the existence of deception but a cynical imagination can do wonders in unearthing enough of what looks like proof.

We are being told that the United States and Britain have experienced different reactions to the "internal" Salisbury agreement. This is surprising since the two Western powers have closely cooperated to settle the Rhodesian problem for more than a year on the basis of an agreed, joint settlement plan. There certainly were no differences between them when they briefed the world last year on their joint Anglo-American plan which insisted that no "internal" solution can be adequate enough for the Rhodesian problem.

As matters now stand black African states have denounced the Salisbury agreement and have taken the case to the United Nations' Security Council where a resolution condemning it is expected. The United States, reportedly, will not vote against the resolution but it also will not vote for it -- the U.S. does not wish to provoke African anger against itself. Britain, we are told, not only accepts the Salisbury agreement but is even prepared to veto any U.N. resolution condemning it. Indeed there are American-British differences, but they are differences of tactics not of strategy. Whatever, pray, happened to the joint Anglo-American rejection of an "internal" solution to the Rhodesian problem?

It is notorious that the motive behind the Anglo-American interest in quickly settling the Rhodesian issue was Western anxiety over the fate of the Rhodesian white minority. With the growing menace of black guerrilla strength the West feared a communist-backed civil war might annihilate the Rhodesian whites in another Angolan drama. The West, thus, pressured Premier Ian Smith to reach some sort of accord with the black nationalists of Zimbabwe -- Rhodesia's African name -- which would give the blacks a semblance of power while guaranteeing white presence in the country before they are forcibly ejected. The Western states encouraged their fellow Rhodesian whites to enter such an agreement by promising them all kinds of guarantees and insurances for the future. Mr. Smith finally agreed to talk to the blacks.

The problem, however, was that the main Zimbabwean black power, the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, had five years ago started a relentless war against the Smith regime for black independence in Zimbabwe and it was never going to agree to a share in power with the "colonial" whites. No Rhodesian solution could ignore these guerrillas and yet no agreement with them could satisfy Mr. Smith. The Anglo-American plan stipulated, as it had

to, that the Patriotic Front be included in an eventual Rhodesian settlement and Mr. Smith duly rejected the plan. Since the Patriotic Front had been driven into exile it was externally based. It was easy, therefore, for Mr. Smith to shop around inside Rhodesia for some blacks who can be persuaded to accept power-sharing with him and can be presented as legitimate Zimbabwean leaders. Mr. Smith managed to pick up three such "moderate leaders" and all four parties signed an agreement in Salisbury last week. Since the three black leaders, unlike the Patriotic Front, are based in Rhodesia the agreement is known as an "internal" settlement.

Throughout the much-dramatised three months of negotiations between Premier Smith and his three "moderate" musketeers the U.S. and Britain kept the balance by continued lip service to the fact that the Patriotic Front is a necessary party to the negotiations. The two Western states even held a much-publicised meeting this year in Malta with the front's leaders to discuss the issue. Of course the meeting produced nothing but it strengthened the Patriotic Front rejection of any eventual "internal" settlement -- because the two Western powers themselves were against it.

But Mr. Smith finally managed to sign an agreement with his "moderates". Whether it will work or not it is a triumph for white diplomacy for it provides Rhodesian whites with enough privileges and guarantees to permit them to continue as the effective rulers of the future "independent state of Zimbabwe" -- with the declared and official consent of the blacks, as represented by their "moderate leaders". The Patriotic Front denounced the agreement as a "sell-out" of Zimbabwe by "puppets" to the white regime of Mr. Smith. The black African states were furious and called a United Nations' debate on the question. Mr. Smith felt sure of himself, however, to immediately launch his biggest and bloodiest armed attack yet on Patriotic Front bases in neighbouring Zambia.

The funny thing is that after their long joint support for the Patriotic Front, the U.S. and Britain are suddenly in disagreement -- on the tactics of how to support the "internal" Salisbury settlement. The one prefers to abstain from voting against it while the other thinks it better to veto any resolution condemning it.

A cynical imagination will conclude that the ostentatious Anglo-American refusal to endorse any Rhodesian settlement which did not include the Patriotic Front played for enough time to daze the front into the assurance that Mr. Smith's negotiations could never result in a viable settlement, as long as the front was not participating. When a settlement agreement without the Patriotic Front was finally signed, however, the Anglo-American refusal becomes barely audible.

# AMMAN MARKETPLACE

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## UAE dirham links to special drawing rights

ABU DHABI, March 10 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has decided to link its currency, the dirham, to the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDR), it was officially announced yesterday. The decision was confirmed today.

The UAE in effect linked the dirham to the SDR in January when with Bahrain and Qatar it severed ties with the U.S. dollar. But only Bahrain announced at the time that it was linking its currency to the IMF's international currency unit.

The Managing Director of the UAE Currency Board, Mr. Abdul Malek Al Hamar, said the UAE had sent a letter to the IMF informing it of the UAE's decision, according to the official Emirates News Agency.

## Morocco, Soviet Union to sign phosphate deal

RABAT, March 10 (R). — Moroccan Premier Ahmad Osman arrived in Moscow today where he will sign a \$2 billion agreement with the Soviet Union to build a new phosphate mine at Meskala in south Morocco.

The accord was initialled in Moscow earlier this year. It provides in return that Morocco delivers to the Soviet Union up to ten million tons a year of phosphate rock, plus phosphoric acid and fertilisers, over 30 years.

## Mexico denies signing oil deal with Israel

MEXICO CITY, March 10 (R). — The state-owned oil company Petroleos Mexicanos yesterday denied that Mexico and Israel had signed a new oil agreement. A Pemex spokesman told Reuters, "Pemex has a contract with the national Israeli oil company dating from two years ago. There is no new agreement."

He was commenting on an Israeli Radio announcement that Mexico agreed to supply Israel with all oil requirements on a long-term basis after talks with visiting Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai.

Mexico sells 30,000 barrels a day to Israel, the Pemex spokesman said. Earlier this year, Israel agreed to increase its oil purchases from Mexico from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Mordechai left here today for Israel via London. Despite the Pemex denial, the semi-official newspaper El Nacional yesterday quoted Mr. Mordechai as saying "Israel will buy several million barrels of oil per year at the price Mexico will set."

He added: "Israel is an important client for Mexican oil and both countries are studying ways of dealing with transportation and costs."

Mexico is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Mexican oil is sold on the international market at \$13.40 a barrel.

## Falling oil demand makes heyday for ship-scrappers

LONDON, March 10 (R). — Falling world demand for oil is forcing shippers to scrap tankers at a record rate.

At least nine tankers totaling more than 1.5 million tons have been sold for scrap in the past 12 days, shipping brokers said here yesterday.

One of them, the 206,000-ton Dyvi Nova was still seaworthy. The 10-year old tanker was laid up since its Norwegian owners bought it for \$3 million in 1976.

A Far Eastern shipbroker, reported to be South Korean, has now bought the Dyvi Nova for \$3.1 million.

Shipping brokers blame the slump on the international oil market, where demand has been falling since the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting

Countries (OPEC) raised prices in 1973.

The price increase, which hit the shipping industry during a construction boom, prompted industrialised countries to cut oil consumption.

The resulting loss in demand made many of the new tankers superfluous.

Faced with this falling demand, tanker owners began laying up or scrapping excess tonnage.

This trend reached its high point in mid-1976 when, according to London shipbroker Howard Houlder, 54 million tons of tankers were laid up and 10.8 millions tons were scrapped.

The shipping market subsequently improved, but recent rates for tankers have dropped below owners' operating

costs.

At the end of February there were 346 vessels totalling 40.9 million tons out of use. This figure, 2 million tons higher than that for January, represents about one-eighth of the world's tanker fleet.

The recent scrapping rate, which is faster than that of 1976, indicated some owners have decided to cut their losses rather than continue paying high lay-up costs in a gamble on an uncertain future.

The scrapping spree has created a boom for shipbreakers. The Taiwan port of Kaohsiung has become so congested with tankers to be scrapped that port authorities are considering limiting to 70 the number of tankers undergoing or awaiting demolition in the harbour.

## U.S. federal court grants injunction; miners decide whether or not to obey

WASHINGTON, March 10 (R). — President Carter's authority and the rule of law face tests today when rebellious miners, on strike for three months, decide whether to obey a court order to return to work.

A federal judge last night granted the injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act after Mr. Carter said the record strike, "if permitted to continue, will imperil the national health and safety."

Compliance with the order was uncertain -- in three previous strikes miners have largely ignored similar injunctions.

But there was one ray of hope as leaders and employees agreed last night to meet today. It was not immediately known which side in the long dispute had initiated the face-to-face meeting between the union and the leaders of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

Representatives of the two sides last met more than 10 days ago, before the industry

agreed to the union's contract demands as President Carter prepared to intervene. The contract later was rejected by the union's rank-and-file membership.

The Taft-Hartley Act provides for a return to work while negotiations continue during an 80-day cooling off period.

It was to go into effect at 12:00 GMT today, the 95th day of a strike that has forced electricity generating stations to make power cuts and factories to lay off thousands of workers.

The Labour Department said yesterday 25,500 people were laid off last week as a direct result of the strike.

The court order is effective in Washington, site of the headquarters of the UMW and the BCOA, and in the states of West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Kansas and Missouri.

Administration officials feared thousands of defiant miners would risk fines and ignore the order. Twice in 1948 and once in 1950, the law was ineffective when invoked against miners.

Many UMW members have already warned they will disobey the order and there could be violence.

The 150,000 miners dig about half the coal produced in the United States. The other half comes from mines mainly in the western U.S. that are not involved in the strike.

Altogether 1,450 respondents were named in the court injunction, a temporary restraining order effective until another hearing next week.

Most miners find acceptable the 37 per cent rise in wages and fringe benefits in the rejected three-year contract. But they find unpalatable provisions under which any one involved in wildcat strikes can be fired and a virtual dismantling of present health benefits.

## Economic collapse threatens Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 10 (AP). — Zambia is on the brink of economic collapse unless a source of funds is found within a matter of weeks. Finance Minister John Mwanakatwe has warned the national assembly.

Speaking Thursday, the minister said: "If this source of income is not found quickly, the nation will not be able to maintain the momentum of development even to pay for petrol."

Zambia has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a loan of about \$460 million. Mr. Mwanakatwe said an accord has not been reached.

Mr. Mwanakatwe said the country faced a colossal debt to outside companies for goods and services already received.

Zambia's public debt stood at nearly \$1.5 billion, external borrowing accounted for

\$635 million while internal borrowing stood at \$853 million.

The IMF delegation which came to Zambia to discuss the possibility of a loan left Tuesday without any indication of the outcome of the talks.

Foreign diplomats in Lusaka believe that Zambia would need an IMF loan of \$500 mil-

lion to restore international confidence. But nothing of that size is expected. Also the IMF is expected to set conditions that President Kenneth Kaunda would find unacceptable, especially in a year that he was promised to hold elections.

The conditions would include more pruning of the budget, reduced military spending and the closing of uneconomic copper mines.

## Nation-wide strike hits Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, March 10 (R). — Portuguese civil servants and teachers today began their first nation-wide strikes since the 1974 revolution.

Communist-dominated unions representing 300,000 public servants and 100,000 state and private teachers denied charges by the socialist government that the strikes were politically inspired.

Today's strikes were due to last 24 hours except in hospitals, child care services and civil aviation operations, where brief token stoppages were ordered. The unions pledged to maintain essential and emergency services.

The work stoppages dealt a blow to the five-week-old government of Prime Minister Mario Soares, which has been seeking the broad support of unions for a tough austerity programme to beat the economic crisis.

A spokesman for the communist-led General Confederation of Portuguese Workers which claims to represent more than 80 per cent of organised labour, said after meeting Dr. Soares and other ministers last night that his movement maintained its pessimistic view about the new government and its policy.

## French plan to develop airship for heavy loads

PARIS, (Agencies). — Two French firms have together begun to study the possibility of building different types of air vehicle for the transport of heavy and unwieldy loads. These two companies -- Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale (SNIA) and Societe Zodiac-Espace -- are designing and building vehicles derived from dirigible balloons and helicopters.

At first it was thought that an appropriate combination of new plastics, helium and turbo-propellers would resuscitate the very heavy airship, for the transport of passengers or heavy and cumbersome loads. But later studies proved that what is needed above all today is a vehicle that will act as a sort of "flying crane". The type of "airship" now being sought is thus a small hybrid machine that will combine the supporting quality of the balloon with the lifting quality of the helicopter. For such a machine to be practical and profitable, the balloon must be able to support almost the whole of the overall weight; the rotor blades' action will therefore be used almost entirely to lift and transport the load.

The most advanced project

## Europeans are ready to move on debt problem

GENEVA, March 10 (R). — Four industrialised Western states -- West Germany, Britain, Norway and Holland -- said here yesterday they were ready to consider moves to ease the debt burdens of some of the world's poorest countries.

Delegates told a meeting of the Executive Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) they would study whether to delay loan repayments, cut interest rates or write off outstanding debts.

Representatives of more than 100 countries, including some 40 government ministers or deputy ministers, afterwards discussed in private separate proposals by Third World and industrialised countries.

Developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America have demanded immediate relief of the official debt of the poorest and hardest-hit states.

Industrialised countries replied that they were ready to help some of these lands, but wanted to consider each case on its individual merits.

The UNCTAD Secretariat has estimated that the total outstanding debt of Third World countries reached about \$250 billion by the end of last year.

West German State Secretary Dr. Peter Hermes said his government was prepared to consider converting existing development loans to the least developed countries into grants, on a case-by-case basis, and to consider giving such aid in the future in principle, in the form of grants.

## People in the News

### Leon Spinks is suspended for 90 days

NEW YORK, (AP). — Heavyweight champion Leon S. was suspended for 90 days by the Nevada State Athletic Commission Thursday and a proposed rematch against Muhammad Ali in a new African nation was changed because of the suspension. A suspension holds weight at least with the World Boxing Council. Johnny Mangiaracina, Executive Director of the Nevada State Athletic Commission, a member of the World Boxing Council, said the 50-day suspension was due to a rib injury which three physicians say Spinks had before his winning title fight with Ali Feb. 15. Bob A. President of Top Rank, Inc., which has promotional rights Spinks' next three fights, said the new champion will fight again until September. Mr. Arum also said: "As a result of discussion with representatives of the Organisation of African Unity at the United Nations and with officials of National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, Top Rank will not hold the fight between Leon S. and Muhammad Ali in Bophuthatswana but in Mauritius instead."

### Bullet leaves Flynt paralysed

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP). — Hustler magazine owner L. Flynt has less than a 50 per cent chance of ever walking in, say doctors who have operated on him. "There are no flexes in the lower extremities and there is a loss of sensation from his mid-thighs down," George Tindall, Emory University Hospital's Chief Neurosurgeon, said Thursday. A 24-hour operation to remove a bullet from Flynt's back. It will take six months to a year to know the full extent of the damage, Mr. Tindall said. Mr. Flynt, 34, and of his attorneys, Gene Reeves Jr., 47, were shot Monday side the Gwinnett County courthouse, where Mr. Flynt was being tried on obscenity charges.

### Florence Nightingale's box is found

BAKEWELL, England (AP). — Michael Brooke-Taylor has decided to open a locked and unlabeled box that had been gathering dust at his law firm for almost 40 years. So Saturday morning, during a ritual spring cleaning, he found it. It was jammed with personal possessions of Florence Nightingale, the British nurse who founded modern nursing. "We all whooped with amazement when we saw what was in the box," said Mr. Brooke-Taylor, 59, Wednesday when news of the find was released. There were items of jewelry, rare Greek and Roman coins and even a six-foot banner, the name of her sister Parthenope on it, which had been on a barge running up and down the Nile. Consultations taking place with the Nightingale family descendants.



The Helicostat family that Aerospatiale plans to develop features a light twin-rotor craft capable of carrying a payload of 4 tons under most advantageous economic conditions. The vehicle is aimed at logging and seaport shuttle operations.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling of leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last Tuesday. Rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.9012/22	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0540/80	West German mark
	2.1850/1950	Dutch guilder
	1.9475/9575	Swiss franc
	31.80/80	Belgian franc
	4.85/4.88	French franc
	859.00/861.00	Italian lire
	235.90/236.10	Japanese yen
	4.6400/30	Swedish crown
	5.3725/35	Norwegian crown
	5.6720/50	Danish crown

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices extended recent gains on technical consolidation and light investment demand in trading Friday, dealers said. The F.T. index was up 5.1 at 455.6.

Government bonds rose by up to 3/8 on further news of lower than expected British government borrowing last Tuesday, dealers said.

Equities showed modest net gains. Gold shares fell two full points following the lower bullion price. U.S. shares were mixed with a firmer bias.

B.P. closed 5p higher at 730p. Britain has given the permission to develop the Buchan oil field in the North Sea. Flomax and Unilever fell by 3p and 2p respectively, by up to 7p and insurance gained up to 5p in active markets.

Among quietly firmer bank shares, Midland gained 344-1/2p. The company reported improved 1977 profits.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$184.75.

## 1978 OPEC surplus revised downward

In the November issue of World Financial Markets the OPEC current account surplus for 1978 was projected at \$28 billion. It now appears that it may be even lower than that. In fact, after three years of relative stability, the OPEC current account surplus is likely to register a \$10 billion decline this year to about \$25 billion.

The main reason for the revision is a change in the outlook for oil prices this year. In the earlier forecast a 5 per cent increase in oil prices had been assumed. However, oil prices, which were left unchanged at the December OPEC meeting, are likely to remain stable for 1978 as a whole. Both Saudi Arabia and Iran have noted repeatedly their opposition to an oil price increase in 1978. Other countries are likely to adopt this view, given the concern for OPEC unity. Moreover, the present weak oil market situation, as indicated by the decision of many oil exporting countries to offer oil price discounts, is likely to override arguments for an oil price rise at the next OPEC meeting in June.

World demand for OPEC oil remains sluggish and is likely to average about 30 million

Editor's note: The following article is taken from the February issue of World Financial Markets, published by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

bpd in 1978, the same level as in 1977. Contributing to this trend will be the continued slowing down in the growth rate of oil consumption in industrial countries and rising non-OPEC oil production. In contrast to last year, however, when the most pronounced deceleration in the growth of oil consumption took place in Europe, the main influence behind this year's trend is likely to come from the United States. In 1978 U.S. oil consumption may be up 3.5 per cent or even less, compared to 6 per cent or so last year. Indeed, U.S. oil consumption was actually down in late 1977 from the extraordinary levels of a year earlier.

Non-OPEC oil production in 1978 will continue to rise, with the largest relative increase coming from the likely expansion in the flow of Alaskan oil. Alaskan oil output — which averaged 700,000 bpd in late 1977, but only about

300,000 bpd for the year as a whole — is expected to rise to 1.2 million bpd this spring, bringing the average for 1978 to 1 million bpd.

Furthermore, commercial oil inventories in industrial countries, especially the United States, are at a high level. Price stability has increased the likelihood that they will be drawn down, which will further reduce the need for some oil imports. Offsetting these factors, in part, will be U.S. oil imports for the strategic petroleum reserve. The published schedule for the accumulation of these reserves implies that oil imports for this purpose would rise to over 650,000 bpd this year. However, it appears now that technical difficulties and administrative delays will slow the actual rate of accumulation of these reserves to one-third or less of the implied rate.

Thus, on balance, total 1978 U.S. oil imports (Bureau of Mines basis and net of ex-

ports), are likely to be at about last year's level of 8.5 million bpd. By contrast, in 1977 they rose by almost 20 per cent over 1976. During 1978 it is likely that U.S. oil import volume will be initially close to the low levels of late 1977 but will rise later in the year, as commercial oil inventories are reduced to more normal levels and the rate of strategic stockpiling accelerates.

The sluggish growth in oil export volume and the likelihood of a low oil price increase this year will cause OPEC oil and NGL revenues to rise only marginally from 1977, to around \$133 billion. By contrast, OPEC goods and services imports are likely to continue to increase in 1978, although less rapidly than in the past. They could be up 16 per cent or so this year, compared to 22 per cent in 1977. This forecast assumes a significant slowing down in the combined import growth rate of the nine non-Arabian Peninsula OPEC members, especially those countries (e.g. Venezuela, Nigeria, Ecuador, and Gabon) experiencing a significant current account deterioration in 1977. The deceleration in the import growth rate of the four countries of the Arabian Pen-

insula is likely to be smaller. As a result, OPEC imports of goods and services may be on the order of \$138 billion in 1978.

Taking into account non-oil merchandise exports and services exports, the balance on OPEC goods and services, excluding investment income, could decline by almost one-half, from over \$27 billion in 1977 to about \$15 billion this year. Net investment income may be up by \$2 billion in 1978, to slightly over \$10 billion. Accordingly, the OPEC current account surplus could fall to \$25 billion in 1978, a more than 60 per cent decline in nominal terms from the \$85 billion surplus of 1974. In 1974 prices (in dollar terms), the 1978 OPEC surplus would be only \$18 billion.

Most, if not all, of the \$10 billion reduction in the 1978 OPEC surplus from 1977 will accrue to the industrial countries which consume the bulk of OPEC oil and supply most of the OPEC imports. For the LDCs, the absence of an oil price increase this year will eliminate one threat of higher import bills, although the oil import volume of these countries as a group may be up slightly.



RECAST FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1978

# **NEWLY HOROSCOPE** CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be objective and handle things up intelligently. Later take time for social engagements. Take no chances with your health.

(Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to be prepared to accomplish what you want now. Later, go after from a real expert. Come to a better understanding of loved ones.

(May 21 to June 21) You may find it difficult to aim early but later all works out as you wish. Social is your best bet for getting ahead now.

(June 22 to July 21) Take care of affairs now and later get into some civic work your cup of tea. Handle credit accurately and work out much better.

(July 22 to Aug. 21) Settle a matter with one whose is different from your own. Socialize and make nances.

(Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be conscientious in keeping things you have made to others, and clear the slate of things ahead. Save recreation with congenials.

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get together with partners tensions now existing between you. Reconcile no has been acting rather strangely.

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Instead of going off on a busy at all the work that faces you and a good deal. Take treatments you need to im-

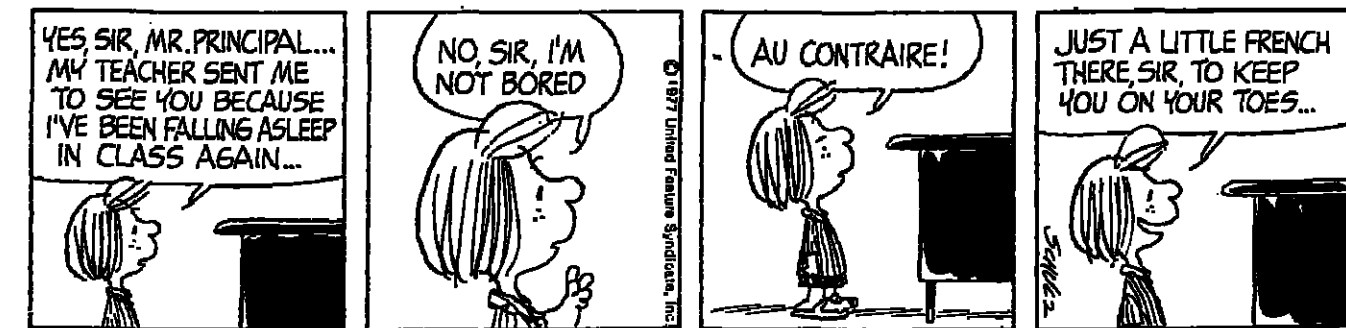
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do those necessary by and then you can have a fine time with friends. Look into a project that interests you.

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try not to argue with time and spoil friendly relations. Look into a new interest you and could be profitable.

(Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are thinking very and can plan the future more intelligently. With partners how best to expand it. Relax and ed ones.

(Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Instead of investing heavily busy and improve present financial structure. Put a bigwig you know and gain support you advice also.

## **PEANUTS**



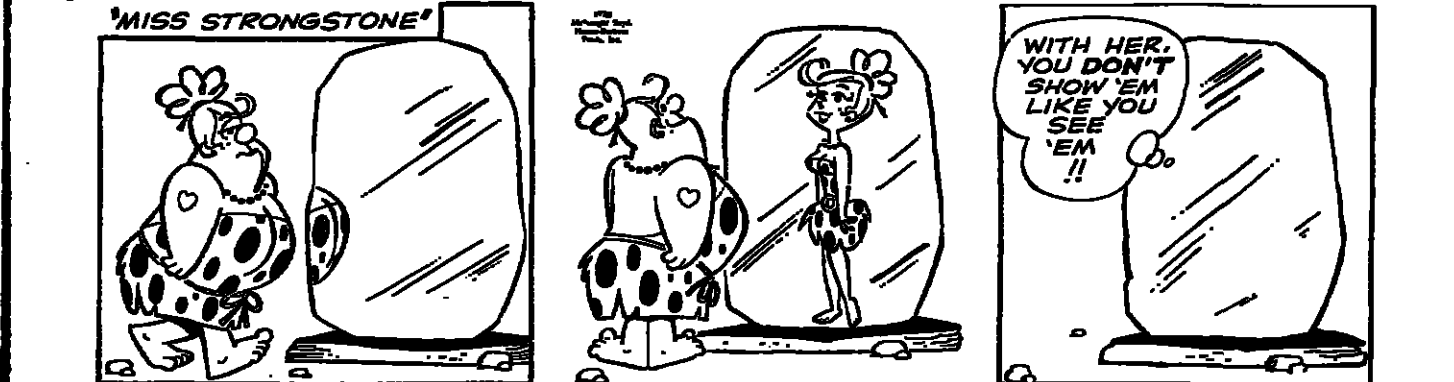
## **ANDY GAPP**



## **MUTT & JEFF**



## **THE FLINTSTONES**



## **THE BETTER HALF.** By Barnes



"It's inspiring to read of our presidents who succeeded despite tremendous handicaps — Roosevelt's paralysis, Lincoln's shyness, Washington's inability to tell a lie..."

## **JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELOH  
FARIE  
ACTOLE  
BELFEE

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEIGE CHOKE DEAFEN CALICO  
Answer: The hens went on strike because they were tired of working for this — "CHICKEN FEED"

## **GORED BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune  
DEAR MR. GOREN:

Q.—I have always been told that it is better to play in a 4-4 fit than a 5-3 fit. Now someone claims that you maintain that the 5-3 fit is superior. Is this true?—P. Williams, Great Neck, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—If I were guilty of even a fraction of the crimes of which I've been accused, I would have been hanged years ago. However, this time there may be a grain of truth in the quote, but it is taken out of context.

By and large, the 4-4 fit plays better. The reason for this is obvious. When you hold an eight-card trump suit, the most probable division of the missing five cards is 3-2. Therefore, you will need to draw three rounds of trumps to exhaust the opponents' cards in your trump suit.

If you are playing a 4-4 fit, you will be left with a trump in each hand, and that might be a vital factor in stopping the opponents from cashing tricks in a suit. If you are playing a 5-3 fit, you exhaust dummy's trumps while drawing your opponents' trumps, and though you are left with two trumps, dummy no longer has the ability to ruff.

However, this is no simple problem. To give you an idea of its complexity, the late Albert Moorehead, in his excellent book "Moorehead on Bidding," devotes almost 30 pages to deciding when a 5-3 fit is preferable to a 4-4.

If you have discards available from one of the other two suits, it might be preferable to play in the 5-3 fit. The determining factor is the quality of the trump suit. It is usually wiser to play in the 5-3 fit if that suit is very powerful while the 4-4 fit is weak.

Consider this holding: A-x-x-x opposite K-x-x-x. If you run into a 4-1 trump break, you will have to lose two tricks in the suit. However, if you choose a strong 5-3 fit instead, you may be able to get rid of one or more cards from your hand on another of dummy's suit, to limit your losers in the suit.

Yes, I believe that there are occasions when the 5-3 fit is better than the 4-4 fit. Overall, however, the superiority of the 4-4 fit is so clear that many people tend to forget that that is not always the case.

Q.—How would you play this combination?

Dummy  
AK9xx  
You  
Q8x

Entries present no problem.—J. Simpson, New York, N.Y.

A.—Cash the ace and lead a low card toward the queen. That will bring in the whole suit if it breaks 3-2 or if East turns up with a singleton honor, and will almost assure four tricks against any 5-0 split.

If West produces an honor on the first lead, you have an alternate play—especially if West is known to be unlikely to false-card. On the second lead of the suit, finesse the eight.

## **CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

ACROSS

- Strange
- Harem rooms
- Nonsense
- Rice paste
- Content
- Leaning tower
- Tellurium in chemistry
- Spirit
- Smallest liquid measure
- Record
- Half boot
- Part of the Bible: abbr.
- Seafarer
- Variety of magnolia
- Suppositions

DOWN

27. Cerumen
28. Subsidy
29. Ratite bird
30. Blood type
31. Eyt
32. Rejoinder
34. Cutters
36. Babylonian god
37. Compass point
38. Large sandwich
39. Countless years
40. Parrot
41. Scantiness
44. Feminine ending
45. Most unpleasant

Par time 20 minutes APNewsfeatures 3/4

ARK	FEN	SAND
LEI	ORE	EVEA
BANDAGE	NESS	
GUM	DEARTH	
SIDE	PLAT	
ADO	PRESENCE	
COMPRISE	EON	
RIDS	MEND	
SALOME	BAD	
ATOP	FOIBLES	
GONE	URN	ETE
OMER	LAD	SAW

## **YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION**

1. Moderate	8. Meat jelly
2. Distressing	9. Metacarpal bone
3. Adjective suffix	11. Dissolute person
4. Ex dividend	15. Unrighteousness
5. Absolutely not	16. Norse counties
6. Psalm	18. By
7. Public official	19. Can
10. Duty	21. Launching site
22. Evil spirit	25. Tool
26. Sound of waves	27. Sound of waves
28. Sloths	29. Elver
31. Advocate	32. Freshen
33. Vitamin source	35. Gaelic
36. Cow genus	39. Previously
40. Greek spirit	42. Laotian money of account
43. Not one	

# **JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE**

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

Channel 3 & 6:

- 6:00 Quran
- 6:15 Cartoons
- 6:30 Arabic programme
- 7:00 Paradise family
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 11:00 News in Arabic
- Channel 3:
- 7:30 Agriculture programme
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:20 Reportage
- Channel 6:
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 7:45 Filler
- 8:30 Rhoda
- 9:00 Variety
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Crown Court

**RADIO JORDAN**

- 7:00 Morning show
- 7:30 News bulletin
- 8:00 Morning show
- 10:00 News headlines
- 10:45 Morning show
- 10:55 Play of the week
- 11:30 Signing off
- 12:00 News headlines
- 12:05 Pop session
- 13:00 News summary
- 13:05 Pop session
- 14:00 News bulletin
- 14:30 Arab scientists
- 14:45 Water ways
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 Pop session
- 17:00 Pop session
- 18:00 News summary
- 18:05 Jumping Jack flash
- 19:00 News bulletin
- 19:10 Music
- 19:20 Signing off

**BBC RADIO**

- 06:00 News; Press Review
- 06:15 About Britain
- 06:30 Music for Voices
- 06:45 World Today
- 07:00 News; Press Review
- 07:30 Terry Wogan
- 07:50 News; News about Britain
- 07:15 From the Weeklies
- 07:30 Do You Remember?
- 07:45 Letter from London
- 08:00 News; Reflections
- 08:15 Europe
- 08:30 Command Performance
- 08:45 News; Press Review
- 08:55 World Today
- 09:00 Financial News
- 09:45 Thirty Minute Theatre
- 10:15 About Britain
- 10:30 Matthew on Music
- 11:00 News; News about Britain
- 11:15 Europe
- 11:30 You are what you eat
- 12:00 Radio Newswatch
- 12:15 Jazz for the Asking
- 12:45 Sports Round-up
- 13:00 News; Commentary
- 13:15 People and Politics
- 13:30 News; Variations
- 14:00 News
- 14:15 Do You Remember?
- 14:30 What's New
- 15:00 Radio Newswatch
- 15:15 Saturday Special
- 16:00 News; Commentary
- 16:15 Saturday Special
- 17:00 News Summary; Saturday Special
- 17:15 What's New
- 17:45 Sports Round-up
- 18:00 News; News about Britain
- 18:15 Radio Newswatch
- 18:30 Theatre of the Air
- 20:00 News; Commentary
- 20:15 People and Politics
- 20:30 Command Performance
- 21:00 Scotland Today
- 21:15 The Melody Makers
- 21:30 Letter from London
- 21:40 Books and Writers
- 22:00 News; Music Now
- 22:40 Reflections
- 22:45 Sports Round-up
- 23:00 News; Commentary
- 23:15 Don't Miss!
- 23:30 Jazz for the Asking

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

- 05:00 The Breakfast Show
- 06:00 News
- 06:20 to on the hour and 28 min after each hour.
- 07:00 News and New Products USA
- 07:15 Critics Choice
- 07:30 Issues in the News
- 07:45 Jazz for the Asking
- 08:00 Sports Round-up
- 08:30 News; Commentary
- 18:30 Show Music USA
- 18:40 News and Topical Reports
- 19:15 News Horizons
- 19:30 Studio One
- 20:00 Special English; News; Words and their Stories
- 20:15 The Concert Hall
- 21:00 News and New Productions USA
- 21:15 Critics Choice
- 21:30 Issues in the News
- 22:00 News; Commentary

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

Arrivals:

- 7:45 Cairo (EA)
- 8:25 Dubai (AZ)
- 8:35 Muscat, Doha
- 8:45 Tehran
- 9:00 Karachi, Dubai
- 9:30 Kuwait
- 9:50 Kuwait (Tarom)
- 10:30 Baghdad
- 11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
- 11:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
- 12:00 Benghazi
- 12:00 Paris, London
- 12:40 Cairo
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 20:30 London (BA)
- 01:40 Ravalpindi (BA)

Departures:

- 6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
- 8:00 Ankara
- 8:15 Paris (AF)
- 8:45 Beirut (MEA)
- 9:00 Beirut
- 9:10 Rome (AZ)
- 10:30 Baghdad
- 10:40 Bucharest (Tarom)
- 11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
- 11:30 Vienna, Copenhagen
- 12:00 Paris, London
- 13:00 Cairo
- 20:30 Kuwait
- 21:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 21:00 Kuwait, Doha (BA)
- 01:40 London (BA)

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

- American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41320
- British Council Tel. 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009
- Goethe Institute Tel. 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203
- Amman Municipal Library Tel. 38111

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

- Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
- Civil defence rescue Tel. 24591-1
- Fire headquarters Tel. 22280
- Firestation, fire, police Tel. 19
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36361-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3
- Police headquarters Tel. 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 37777
- Airport information (Alia) Tel. 53205

**EMERGENCIES**

- Doctors:
- Amman: Said Rasheed (73600)
- Irbid: Adnan Al Naser (2415)
- Zarqa: Maher (28791)
- Mahara Rhyaser (81440)
- Abil (21127)
- Shamsani (62294)
- Pharmacies:
- Amman: Sabagh (23187)
- Paris (63333)
- Nasser (28791)
- Mahara (83453)
- Irbid: Khazir
- Tarq (23024)
- Zarqa: Ned (44435)
- Widish

## **THE DIPLOMAT**

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Tel. 21781.

advertising in above columns contact  
"Sout Wa Sour" Tel. 38969.  
open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.



# Eritreans rush to unite as Ogaden war closes

MOGADISHU, March 10 (R). — Somalia's decision to withdraw its regular troops from the Ogaden followed strong pressure from the Soviet Union and the United States as well as battlefield reverses. In what was regarded in diplomatic circles as a conciliatory statement, Somalia last night announced it was recalling its units from the front. The statement, by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, called on the big powers to ensure that all foreign forces now withdraw from the Horn of Africa.

The United States estimates there are now up to 11,000 Cuban military personnel and about 1,500 Russians in Marxist Ethiopia.

Somalia believes it was the intervention of these forces, backed by an airlift of Soviet weapons late last month which turned the tide of the Ogaden war in favour of the Ethiopians after previous sweeping victories by Somali forces.

In Addis Ababa today, Ethiopia said Somali withdrawal from the Ogaden "does not constitute a permanent solution" but it must renounce "once and for all the territorial claims which it lays against Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti".

Somalia has admitted that

the forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front, which it backed with men, weapons and training, have now been pushed out of key towns in the northern Ogaden, including the hub of its defences at Jijiga.

The WSLF has said it will continue to fight against what it describes as 80 years of colonial rule from Addis Ababa in the dry, inhospitable Ogaden desert, which is peopled almost exclusively by ethnic Somalis.

The United States last night asked the Soviet Union to support the ceasefire in Ethiopia while Somali forces withdraw from the Ogaden.

No response from the Soviet Union has yet been received. U.S. officials said. Diplomatic

sources in Addis Ababa said today they expect Soviet and Cuban forces involved in the conflict to stay despite the U.S. appeal for all foreign forces to withdraw.

## Eritreans rush to unite

Meanwhile, on Ethiopia's other front Eritrean guerrilla leaders were reported to be holding urgent talks on unity between their rival groups, according to an Eritrean spokesman in Rome today.

They believe that Ethiopia's success against the Somalis in the Ogaden could be followed by a new effort to regain control of Eritrea, on the north-east shoulder of Ethiopia along the Red Sea.

The unity talks, between the rival Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), are taking place in Khartoum, Sudan, an EPLF spokesman told Reuters.

For weeks, the military situation in Eritrea, where Ethiopian forces are pinned down by guerrillas in five towns — Asmara, Massawa, Assefa, Adi Caheh and Barentu — has been stationary.

But Ethiopian attention could now switch back to Eritrea and the spokesman said the Khartoum meeting was being held under pressure for quick action.

## Giscard to address electorate on T.V.

PARIS, March 10 (R). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will make a televised speech tomorrow on the eve of the first round of voting in the French general election, his spokesman announced today. The president will remind voters what is at stake in the two-stage election for the National Assembly, the spokesman said. M. Giscard d'Estaing has been under heavy pressure from leaders of the ruling centre-right parties to make a final dramatic plea to voters to reject the Socialist-Communist opposition in the election.

## Italy's urban guerrilla trial postponed after revenge killing

TURIN, Italy, March 10 (AP). — The trial of the Red Brigades, Italy's most feared urban guerrilla gang, was postponed for a day today after a policeman was assassinated and the four defence attorneys failed to show up pleading illness. New attorneys will be appointed by the court.

The 15 defendants, led by bearded Renato Curcio, were taken to the bunker-like courtroom briefly and then led back to the heavily-guarded prison nearby. The session got under way an hour late, apparently because of the killing of the policeman.

He was 55-year-old Rosario Berardi, a veteran of Turin's Anti-Terrorism Squad who recently was transferred to head a police station.

Two or three gunmen killed

him with a hail of bullets as he was about to board a streetcar, then escaped in a car that witnesses said was driven by a woman.

The Turin office of ANSA, the Italian news agency, got a call shortly after saying: "This is the Red Brigades, we have hit Rosario Berardi. A communiqué will follow."

Another anonymous telephone call was received by the news agency in which a male voice repeated that senior Berardi was killed by a Red Brigades commando and said "the trial should not be held."

The caller also threatened the life of Senora Adelaide Aglietta, secretary of the small leftist Radical Party, who has agreed to act as a juror. "She is next", the caller said.

Over 2,000 officers and sharp-

shooters were deployed for the trial in a former police barracks.

Senior Berardi died less than 24 hours after Curcio and the others went on trial for the third time in two years, facing 20-year terms for anti-government terrorism. Their two previous trials were postponed after a district attorney, a lawyer and two bodyguards were killed.

At the opening of the trial yesterday, the defendants said they represented "the revolutionary proletariat", and could not be tried and threatened the jurors with retaliation.

## Chileans given some freedoms

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 10 (AP). — Happy with his rising popularity in the Gallup Poll, President August Pinochet slightly eased restrictions on civil liberties yesterday by lifting the four-and-a-half-year-old state of siege. But the military regime will continue to operate with an Emergency Zone decree and a number of edicts that deny labour and political freedom and require the press to censor itself. Gen. Pinochet said those were necessary to assure public order.

The chief effects of yesterday's announcement is that Gen. Pinochet is giving up his power to banish critics to distant corners of the country and his power to move people from one place to another without legal process.

The early morning curfew continues, with a new name — "restriction on night-time displacements." Gen. Pinochet said he felt it possible "to take some steps" to change some regulations because of the latest poll of Gallup Chile, which found that 75.3 per cent of the population of Greater Santiago supports the government and 80.6 per cent support him personally.

## Nicosia trial adjourns as Cyprus expects full ties with Egypt soon

NICOSIA, March 10 (Agencies). — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus predicted today that relations between his country and Egypt "will be fully restored very soon."

Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Cyprus in the wake of last month's assassination here of a prominent Egyptian editor and the subsequent Larnaca Airport battle that left 15 Egyptian commandos dead.

Mr. Kyprianou made his prediction after a telephone briefing by Mr. Alecos Michaelides, Speaker of the Cypriot House of Representatives, who just completed a two-day visit to Cairo.

Mr. Michaelides who postponed a journey to the United States to fly to Cairo for urgent consultations spoke with Mr. Kyprianou from London before continuing on to Washington.

The government information office also released a statement made by Mr. Michaelides on his arrival in London from Cairo. He said he was "convin-

ced that our friendship with the leadership and the people of Egypt is so deep and sincere as to overcome the tragic events at Larnaca. I am optimistic our efforts for the restoration of relations will bear fruit."

The statement did not specify which Egyptian officials Mr. Michaelides met in Cairo.

### Trial adjourned

The trial of the two gunmen accused of murdering Egyptian editor Youssef Sibai was adjourned here today, one day after it started, because of the sudden illness of the defence lawyer.

When the court reconvened this morning the three-man panel of judges was told that defence counsel Leifos Clerides had been taken ill during the night. They ordered an adjournment until next Tuesday.

The two accused are Samir Mohammad Khadar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26. They are accused of premeditated murder, a charge which carries a mandatory death sentence.

## Rhodesia war will go on, says Mugabe

UNITED NATIONS, March 10 (Agencies). — The Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has vowed before the U.N. Security Council to continue its battle until power in Rhodesia is transferred completely from whites to the black majority.

Front co-leader Robert Mugabe made the pledge last night as Zambia appealed to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to help bring about a Rhodesia settlement on the basis of Anglo-American proposals.

The Anglo-American plan would bring the Patriotic Front into negotiations with white Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders who signed an agreement with him in Salisbury a week ago to achieve majority rule.

Mr. Mugabe called on the Security Council to repudiate this agreement and to reaffirm its condemnation and isolation of "the illegal regime of Rhodesia."

Mr. Mugabe was particularly critical of Britain's policy, saying it seemed to be more interested in returning Mr. Smith to legality than trying to remove him from office.

Meanwhile, in London the British government announced today that the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, will meet Foreign Secretary David Owen in London on Monday for talks on the tangled future of Rhodesia.

The statement by the Foreign Office said Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe had expressed their willingness to stop over in London on their way back to Africa from United Nations Headquarters.

The British government, meantime, was expected soon to issue a statement following up President Jimmy Carter's call for a conference of Rhodesian nationalist leaders on the subject of a political settlement.

Although Mr. Carter spoke of a conference of the black leaders, U.S. State Department officials said he did not have any specific forum in mind.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met black "moderate" Bishop Abel Muzorewa on Wednesday but talks planned yesterday with Patriotic Front leaders were called off since they were addressing the United Nations.

### TITO IN LONDON

LONDON, March 10 (R). — President Josip Broz Tito flew in here from Washington today for two days of talks with British leaders. He was welcomed at London airport by Prime Minister James Callaghan and will dine tonight with Queen Elizabeth.

## Czech spacemen return earth Soyuz.

MOSCOW, March 10 (AP). — Czechoslovakian spacemen returned to earth on a week aboard the laboratory Salyut-6, Soviet news agency reported.

The brief Tass said Capt. Remek, man to travel in a is not a Russian or rican, was accompanied by Soviet cosmonaut Gubarev.

They had spent aboard Salyut-6 a now been named to Soviet cosmonaut Romanenko and G. chko.

They broke the A held record for the space-flight last Saturday before a Capt. Remek and are on board.

Tass said the Soy turn vehicle landed west of Tselinograd. The two cosmonauts remained on the station were continuing work.

## Greek-Turkish summit tries end Aegean, Cypriot disputes

MONTREUX, Switzerland March 10 (Agencies). — The premiers of Greece and Turkey, neighbouring countries which came to the brink of war in recent years, opened a two-day summit meeting in this lakeside town today.

Mr. Bulent Ecevit, of Turkey, and Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, of Greece, will try to begin a dialogue toward resolving disputes over Aegean oil exploration and air rights, and the Cypriot question.

The two premiers met alone in the morning in a lakeside hotel and later called in other members of their delegations. "I believe there are no real conflicts of interests between us," the Turkish premier told reporters.

Mr. Karamanlis said he agree-

ed with the Turkish premier. There is no agenda for the meeting, but Mr. Karamanlis said that "everybody is free to talk about anything they want."

Mr. Ecevit suggested the meeting after becoming premier earlier this year but Mr. Karamanlis agreed only on condition that no agenda was fixed.

After today's opening a spokesman says a joint statement will be issued. "The talks were conducted in a climate of understanding... The ministers exchanged general lines on matters that exist between two countries in a way."

## World News Briefs

### Spanish-Israeli ties after peace start

MADRID, March 10 (R). — Spain is willing to establish diplomatic relations with Israel on a beginning of a solution to the Middle East conflict, Minister Marcelino Oreja said yesterday. But Spain did to make a "premature gesture which would not contribute relaxation of tension in such a delicate moment as the he told the Spanish Senate.

### Soviets suggest anti-neutron treaty

GENEVA, March 10 (AP). — The Soviet Union presented the Geneva Disarmament Conference with a treaty to ban neutron bombs. The United States denounced the draft as a "one-sided propaganda device" diverting attention from serious arms control efforts.

### South African blast kills black woman

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, March 10 (R). — A woman was killed and three people were injured when exploded in the Bantu (black) Administration Board New Brighton township here today, police said. It was bomb blast this week to rock the south coast town. A day a black man blew himself up when a bomb he exploded in the street.

### Hijackers' delivery to U.S. delays

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP). — Six fugitives hijacking airliners to Cuba between 1969 and 1971 were to be returned to the United States yesterday, but officials refused to allow them on board a flight from Montreal, airline officials said. The FBI had said the be flown to Montreal, where U.S. marshals would be a flight to New York's Kennedy Airport. FBI agents were at Kennedy to arrest the six.

### Croissant's trial adjourned till Tuesday

STUTTGART, March 10 (R). — The trial of Herr Croissant, former lawyer for leaders of the Red Army Faction, was adjourned until next Tuesday after a long session yesterday when defence lawyers boycotted in protest at security checks.

### New archaeological find at Pompeii

POMPEII, Italy March 10 (AP). — Archaeologists announced the finding of a trove of precious vessels, bronze statues in the storeroom of a house that belonged to a chain of restaurants in Pompeii before Vesuvius buried it almost 1,900 years ago. Senior Superintendent of Antiquities for the Naples area, finding as the most remarkable since the unearthing of silver objects in the so-called House of Menander.

### U.S. firms to organise space shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 10 (AP). — Space experts are considering a plan to save \$100 million a year by turning space shuttle operations over to private companies, according to an official of the National Space Administration on Wednesday. The plan of reusable space vehicles, is scheduled for its first launch between March and June of next year.

## French electorate can vote for eating habits

PARIS (AP) — Just in time for important national elections, experts have rated French political leaders on what really counts in this nation of bon vivants — their eating habits.

A widely read monthly guide to good living edited by food critics Henri Gault and Christian Millau accords top honours to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as "a man who likes to eat and knows how to do it."

"Cooking (at the Elysee Palace) in truth has perhaps never been as good, at least according to the most faithful Elysee reception-goers," they wrote in their March issue.

The Gault and Millau ratings, which lean humorously to the right, are not expected to swing the crucial legislative elections, scheduled in two rounds next Sunday and on March 19. But their very publication underlines how seriously Frenchmen take their food.

M. Giscard d'Estaing especially likes fish and Bordeaux wines but hardly ever cleans up his plate or empties his bottle out of concern for his slim figure, they said. The critics found special significance in his recent awarding of the Legion d'Honneur to Paul Bocuse, one of the stars of France's light "new cuisine."

The No. 1 gourmet in French politics, said Gault and Millau, is M. Jacques Medecin, Secretary of State for Tourism and Mayor of Nice. M. Medecin is author of a regional cookbook and has a recipe for lamb chops named after him on the menu of the celebrated Negresco Hotel.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, the president's most prominent adversary, is "not at all an enemy of the table," they said. But he prefers heavier, more traditional sauces and, anaphora for elegant eating, tends to smack his tongue and make "unfortunate"

noises with his teeth as he chews.

### Expensive Communist

The snidest comments are reserved for Communist Party leader Georges Marchais, who is accused of getting back at capitalists by ordering the most expensive items on the menu when they invite him out to a restaurant.

"He loves cepes, fresh foie gras, roast leg of lamb with white beans, fish and pastries," the review revealed.

"What's more, the critics sneered, M. Marchais buys the best when he does his own shopping on the weekend and has expensive lobster served to his guests at the chic Auberge Morvandelle."

"He never fails to bring with him another bon vivant, his Comrade Gosnat, the party Treasurer, to have him pay the bill," they said.

Premier Raymond Barre's big problem is eating too much and too heavy, such as salami in a brioche and double helpings of upside-down cakes or his Hungarian wife's home-cooked goulash. As a result, the critics said, the rotund former economics professor has put on about 10 kgs. since being named in 1976.

On the other hand, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac and radical chief Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber are accused of letting their fast-paced political lives get in the way of good food.

M. Chirac has taken to putting water in his wine and skipping desserts. He avoids fancy Parisian dinners but compensates by snacking in late morning on sausages and country wine.

M. Servan-Schreiber regularly makes a meal of grated carrots, ham and an apple, washed down by mineral water.

## Human rights stand a better chance at Strasbourg's court

By Simon Freeman

STRASBOURG (FT) — The condemnation last month by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg of British interrogation methods in Northern Ireland as inhuman and degrading marked a turning point for the machinery set up over 20 years ago to protect human rights.

With world-wide headlines the court, and its sister body the commission, at last appeared to be a credible defender of the Convention of Human Rights of 1950.

As legal experts argued over the effect the case would have on the future role of the court and commission, the most pertinent comment was made by a man who grew up with the Strasbourg institutions. Mr. Anthony McNulty, 22 years secretary to the commission and now director of the British Institute of Human Rights in London, said: "Neither the court nor the commission are perfect."

"The procedures are long, there are many criticisms. But the fact remains that it is the only institution concerned with human rights that has got teeth. And it gets results. Governments pay compensation and change laws as a result of the court and commission."

### More to come

During this year Strasbourg will almost certainly be hitting the news again — and consolidating its position as the world authority in defining what rights we can all expect governments to respect.

The court has already condemned Britain for allowing the use of the birch — a four foot, five pound rod of hazel twigs — on young offenders in the Isle of Man. The court described the punishment as "inhuman... a cold blooded assault on human dignity." It

Although it is a long way from perfect, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg is getting results. Governments pay compensation and change laws as a result of the court and its sister commission. It is the only institution concerned with human rights that has got teeth.

seems probable that the British government will have to outlaw the birch — as it is in the rest of the U.K. — or face the consequences of ignoring the court it professes to recognise.

Then there are cases involving the trade union closed shop and press freedom. In the first, two employees of British Rail are protesting that the agreement between employers and trade unions that all employees must belong to a certain union is an infringement of human rights. In the second case the Sunday Times, one of the most reputable newspapers in the world, claims that a court injunction preventing publication of an article about the drug thalidomide (which caused hundreds of babies to be born deformed) broke Article Ten of the convention guaranteeing freedom of expression.

As Mr. McNulty pointed out, the scope and importance of cases being heard grows yearly. "We are getting cases about trade unionism in Sweden and about sex education in Denmark. The work is growing all the time. There is no doubt that there is more concern with human rights than ever before."

The present commission Secretary, Hans Christian Krugger, echoed the view that Strasbourg had just turned a notable corner. The Northern Ireland "torture trial" had been initiated by the Irish government. Settlement of the dispute had proved, he said, that the court could act as an effective arbiter when two

sovereign states disagreed.

### Clarification of rights

Secondly, the case had helped clarify the meaning of two integral clauses in the convention: Article Three dealing with the treatment of suspects and Article 15 dealing with the suspension of civil liberties by governments during times of unrest.

The basis of it all is the Convention of Human Rights of 1950 — with 18 states as signatories and with Spain and Portugal still to ratify. The procedure for hearing cases, in the words of Prof. James Fawcett, President of the commission, is "long drawn out, very questionable and clumsy." Each year about 400 cases are presented. Of that number only about ten are deemed admissible.

All cases are initially heard by the commission, a part-time body with representatives from each of the 20 countries in the Council of Europe.

Hearings are in camera and written reports remain confidential. If the government concerned agrees, a settlement is agreed without reference to a higher body. Mr. McNulty recalled: "In 1974 we had the German wife of a Tunisian make a complaint against the British government. Her husband, a Tunisian, had sought political asylum in Gibraltar but had been sent back to his country. He was later executed. The woman was paid £37,000 compensation by the British."

"In 1971 we had the case